Cirrepedesmus mongolus. The Lesser Sand-plover.

Pairs on the plateau and on margins of bogs. A pair did the broken wing trick on a windy pass west of Mt. Kailas. Possibly had a nest or young in the vicinity. The fierce wind discouraged an investigation.

Tringa ochropus. The Green Sandpiper.

Several birds on the tundra bogs at Gyanima. Sálim Ali did not record it in June. Ludlow saw one at Chiu in September 1932.

Tringa erythropus. The Dusky Redshank.

A solo on the Trokpo Nup and a pair at Lagua. I did not meet with the Redshank *T. totanus* which Sálim Ali found breeding on the Ding Tso.

Anser indicus. The Barheaded Goose.

Very common on the Manasarover at Chiu, and feeding on the Parkha plain with the Brahminy Duck. A pair of geese seen flying north near Laguva early in the morning. Not having stayed long at Manasarover it was not possible to study them more carefully. Very confiding. The porters from Garhwal told us that large flocks of these 'hans' fly along the Dhauli Ganga Valley towards Tibet in March and April. Possibly these river valleys and the passes at their head are used as flight routes across the Himalayas.

Casarca ferruginea. The Brahminy Duck.

Very common on the Manasarover, breeding in the cliffs over the warm springs at Chiu Gompa. Also at Lajendak, Gyanima and the Parkha plain. The birds had apparently not begun to lay, for they were all walking around on the ground or flying in pairs up to the cliff faces calling all the time.

Anas streperus. The Gadwall.

A party on the warm springs near Chiu Gompa. A large number of duck were noted on the Manasarover, but without binoculars it was not possible to identify them.

JASDAN, SAURASHTRA, K. S. LAVKUMAR
November 1, 1954.

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14. HAS THE CUCKOO A PROTRUSIBLE OVIPOSITOR?

The old controversy of how the cuckoo lays in apparently inaccessible nests without destroying them is a problem which has not yet been solved. Several explanations have been put forward in an